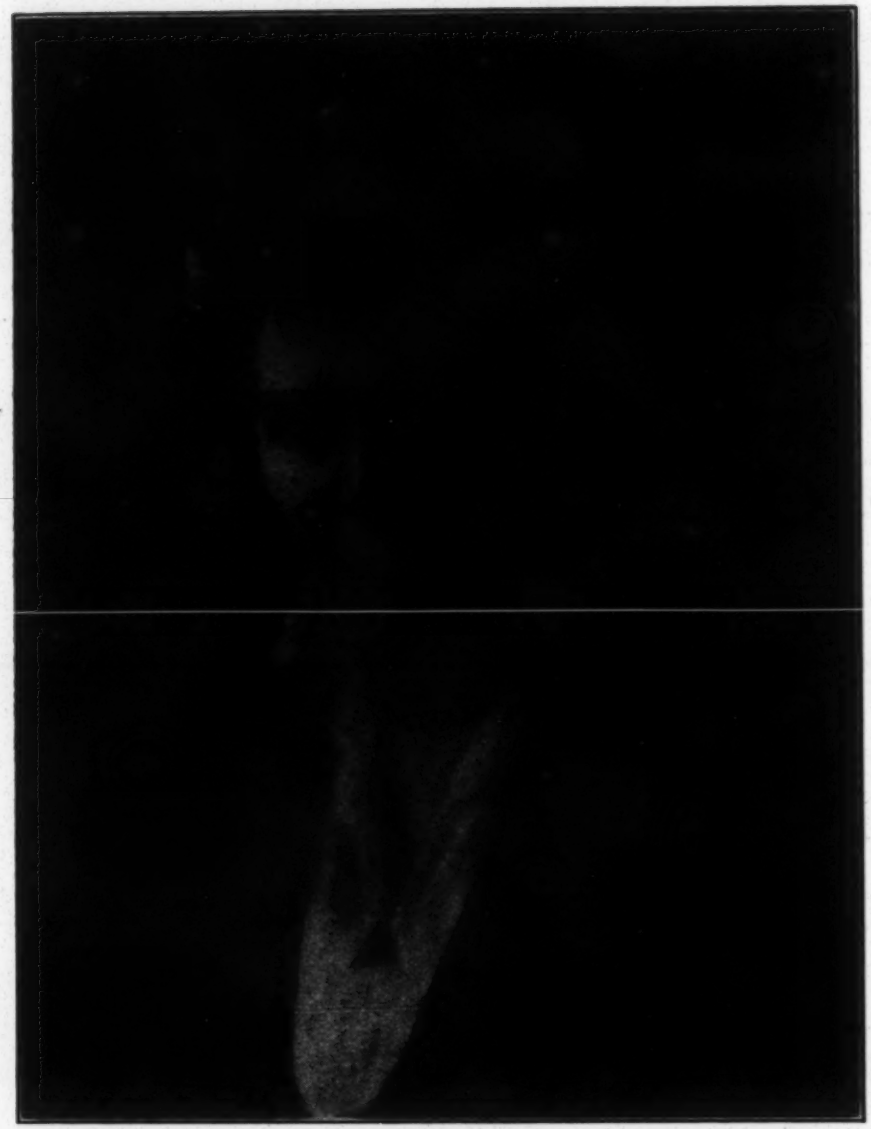
Woman's Board of Home Missions

A Short History

By Elizabeth Osborn Thompson

Woman's Board *of* Home Missions
of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.
156 Fifth Avenue, New York



Mrs. Fred S. Bennett

President of the Woman's Board of Home Missions since 1909

WOMAN'S BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS
A SHORT HISTORY

A GREAT country with wide plains, with dense forests, with rugged mountains. Many people from many lands coming to found homes in lonely places, far from the churches and schools of more settled countries. Indians, Mexicans, isolated peoples unused to the thoughts or traditions of the early pilgrims to our shores.

Great spaces, great ignorance, great indifference, great need.

A few Christians conscious of the command of the Master. Here and there little groups of far-seeing people beginning to get a vision.

So, because of their faith and the country's need, came the thought of Home Missions.

Slowly the idea grew. A few feeble churches on the Atlantic seaboard were aided by gifts from presbyterial funds. After the formation of the first synod in 1717 it is of interest to note that the First Presbyterian Church of New York was the first to benefit by its Home Mission Fund.

In 1802 there appears a record of a Standing Committee of Home Missions, and in 1816 the present Board of Home Missions was organized. It was not incorporated, however, until 1841. During all this early period of the history of missions in our country the church acted as a whole, but by the year 1861 several woman's missionary societies had been formed, such as the Woman's Missionary Society of New York, which organized in that year, with Mrs. Doremus as President, also the Santa Fé Missionary Association, the Board of the South-West, and the Long Island Missionary Society. All these were working independently in Home and Foreign fields.

WOMAN'S BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS

The Board of Home Missions early recognized special needs in the mountains of the South, among the Spanish-speaking people of the Southwest, among the Mormons, among Indians on our plains, and later in Alaska, but its resources were limited, nor did its charter contemplate the support of schools and hospitals, which should be a large part of missionary work among these exceptional populations. The pioneer missionaries emphasized the need of these special forms of missionary service and Christian women were urged to consider this side of missions as one which they were particularly fitted to undertake.

The early calls for a woman's home missionary organization came naturally enough from the West. Before the union of the Old and New School branches of the church in 1870, a conference was held in Chicago. Dr. Henry Kendall, Secretary of the Home Board, attended it, and the subject of organized woman's work for Home Missions was discussed at that time. The *Rocky Mountain Presbyterian,* published by Dr. Sheldon Jackson, kept the subject prominently before the church. It contained frequent articles depicting the abject misery of the women and children of the exceptional populations, and pressed the call for schools and teachers.

Overtures were sent to the General Assembly from the women of Iowa in 1873 and in 1875. The Presbyteries of Utah and Colorado also overtured the General Assembly at various times. Finally in 1875 the Assembly recommended "the organization of the Woman's Home Missionary Society with auxiliary societies, under the advice and council of the Board of Home Mission or its officers." The Assembly in 1876 followed up the subject, saying, "We suggest to the Assembly to urge and impress this good work upon the women of all our churches and recommend a thorough organization."

In December, 1877, the Board formally undertook the school work, and the first sixteen teachers were appointed. Interest in this new plan justified the calling together of a group of women at the meeting of the General Assembly in Pittsburgh in 1878. At that time the following committee was appointed:

Mrs. S. F. Scovel.....Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mrs. J. H. Montgomery.....Dayton, O.
Mrs. Julia McNair Wright.....Carlisle, Pa.
Mrs. G. D. Harrington.....Washington, D. C.
Mrs. D. M. Miller.....Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. M. Newkirk.....Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. J. F. Kendall.....Laporte, Ind.
Mrs. O. E. Huntington.....Cleveland, O.
Mrs. A. H. Hoge.....Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Osborne.....New York, N. Y.
Mrs. F. E. H. Haines.....Elizabeth, N. J.
Mrs. O. E. Boyd.....Rahway, N. J.

With some anxiety the committee undertook to raise the salary of sixteen teachers. In a new country there was not great wealth in the hands of women, and the thought of being responsible for $4,500 filled the minds of the women with a sense of grave responsibility.

The Board, at its October meeting, suggested various objects for which women should work. It also advised cooperation from committees of synods, and in response to these suggestions a call was issued for a meeting on December 12, 1878. The synodical committees met in the Bible House in New York and organized the Woman's Executive Committee of Home Missions. The first meeting of the new committee was held at the Mission House, 23 Center Street, New York, December 17th, 1878, at which time the following officers were elected:

Mrs. Ashbel Green.....President
Mrs. J. L. Graham.....Vice-President
Mrs. J. B. Dunnie.....Vice-President
Mrs. F. E. H. Haines.....Corresponding Secretary
Mrs. A. R. Walsh.....Corresponding Secretary
Mrs. J. D. Bedle.....Recording Secretary
Mrs. M. E. Boyd.....Treasurer

No comfortable quarters greeted this first committee, but instead a little upper room which had been used by the Board of Home Missions as a storage place for leaflets. It was a dingy room, seven by nine feet, with a sloping roof and one window. A small table stood in the center, and for several years seldom more than four or five women gathered about it to consider ways and means for the new organization.

In 1885, the Woman's Executive Committee moved to

280 Broadway, corner of Chambers Street. Two rooms constituted their new home. They were not very large, but they were an improvement over the old quarters, and more women came to the regular meetings held twice each month.

The work of publicity was early begun and many circulars and leaflets were sent to the women of the church, some of whom were organized in local, presbyterial, and synodical societies. Soon, however, the Committee realized that its large and expanding work could be more efficiently conducted if it had a magazine of its own, by means of which it could bring its needs before the women of the church, and in November, 1886, the first number of the *Home Mission Monthly* was issued. It was after much careful consideration that this new venture was started, but in a few days from its first publication many messages of appreciation and cheer were received, thanking the Committee for this new helper.

Mrs. Delos E. Finks was chosen as editor and business manager. Under her wise and capable management the magazine became a necessary part of the equipment of every missionary worker. It was also firmly established on the self-supporting basis, which made it possible in the years before the war not only to pay all its running expenses, but to turn over to the Woman's Board several thousands of dollars. Unfortunately the increase of prices during the last few years makes this no longer possible.

All who knew Mrs. Finks recognized in her an ideal person for her position. Her retentive memory, her great courtesy and cordiality, her wise judgment, and above all, her devotion to the task made her an unusual editor, and in that capacity she served the Board till her death in November, 1911, after twenty-five years of loving service.

During the latter part of that time her daughter, Miss Theodora Finks, had been in constant association with her mother's work, and has carried on the magazine with marked success since Mrs. Finks laid it down. To-day the edition has nearly reached the fifty thousand mark.

DAY OF PRAYER

At the tenth Annual Meeting of the Woman's Board the following resolutions were adopted: "Resolved, That the

week ending with the Sabbath preceding Thanksgiving, which day has been selected as the one upon which Sabbath Schools shall be invited to contribute to the School Work of our Home Mission Board, shall constitute a week of praise; we recommend that it be observed by all our societies and bands in such appropriate ways as may suggest themselves to the individual preference and judgment, in no case omitting a special Praise Service on one day of the week when united Thanksgiving and Thankofferings shall abound to the glory of God, and the enriching of His work."

The second resolution was as follows: "Resolved, That the week ending with the last Sabbath of February be the week of Humiliation and Prayer; and we recommend that upon one day of this week a special service be held, when there shall be the confession of individual and national sins, with offerings that will fitly express the contrition."

For a number of years this Day of Prayer was observed by societies auxiliary to the Woman's Board, but in 1896 other denominations joined in its observance, and at the present time the Day of Prayer for Home and Foreign Missions is observed interdenominationally all over our country.

AN ERA OF EXPANSION

In 1888 the Woman's Executive Committee again moved, this time to 53 Fifth Avenue, a beautiful roomy house acquired by the Boards of Home and Foreign Missions, partly as a gift from the heirs of the Lenox Estate, and partly by purchase, but in seven years this house became too small for the manifold activities centered there, and in 1895 another move was made to permanent headquarters at 156 Fifth Avenue, made possible through the advice and gifts of Mr. John S. Kennedy.

The program of the Board was one of continuous expansion. Beginning in Utah and among the Indians, new schools were opened in Alaska and among the Spanish-speaking people of our southwestern territory, and in 1886, in response to a resolution of the General Assembly, among the mountains of the South.

So rapidly did the schools increase in numbers and importance that the Board realized the need of an officer who

should give his entire time to that work, and in 1893 the Rev. George F. McAfee, D.D., was chosen as Superintendent of Schools. He bore a joint relation to the two Boards, but as his work was exclusively with the schools, the expenses of his department were borne by the Woman's Board.

In all the mission fields there has always been an urgent appeal from the sick and infirm, and the Board has endeavored to meet this need by establishing small hospitals or dispensaries in certain needy parts of the field. These have been operated till other agencies have developed which made it no longer necessary for the Board to conduct such work.

The Presbyterian Hospital in San Juan, Porto Rico, with its beautiful new buildings, is, however, rendering increasing service to the inhabitants, both Porto Rican and American, and is probably the most widely known missionary enterprise on the Island.

BOXES

In the early days of the organization boxes to missionaries formed an important part of women's activities, and every year hundreds of such boxes were sent out. As the church became able to pay better salaries, and as the large mail-order houses developed and it became possible for missionaries in lonely places to send to cities for their own supplies, this feature of woman's work became less and less necessary, and in 1912 it was finally dropped. There is still, however, a demand for numerous articles for schools and hospitals. The box work and supplies for schools was in the efficient charge of Mrs. E. B. Baker for thirty-five years, perhaps the longest term of service given by any of the earnest workers in the Board. The boxes for missionaries were under the care of Miss Stella Taft who gave many years to this part of the work.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S AND STUDENT WORK

In 1893 the Woman's Board established a Young People's Department, and appointed a new officer, called Young People's Secretary, to enlist and secure the cooperation of Christian Endeavor Missionary Committees. In 1896, by action of the General Assembly, the Board of Home Missions and the Woman's Board consolidated their two Young

People's departments, and one secretary was put in charge of the two-fold work, the evangelistic and the educational.

Miss Elizabeth M. Wishard, of Indianapolis, was appointed the first Secretary. She was followed in 1896 by Miss M. Katharine Jones, who served for two years and who since 1909, as Mrs. Bennett, has been the able President of the Board. In 1898 Miss M. Josephine Petrie became Young People's Secretary, and since that time has led the department to larger and finer things.

The total number of young people's and young woman's societies is now about 8,425, while the membership runs well over 196,000.

The Westminster Guild originated in 1906 in the Woman's Presbyterian Board of Missions of the Northwest, Chicago. A few years later Home Missions became a part of the work, and the gifts of the Guild are now equally divided between Home and Foreign Missions. Last year 1,615 Chapters and Circles were reported, giving a total of $34,032.18 for Home Missions, an increase of $6,523.72 over the preceding year. There was also an increase of 387 organizations during the year.

Another form of work with young people is that conducted by the Student Secretaries, who are joint officers of the Home and Foreign Boards. They visit many schools and colleges every year, holding conferences with the students, interesting them in missions and showing them the need of mission workers.

WORK AMONG FOREIGNERS

In 1895 the General Assembly passed two resolutions enlarging the field of activity. The first was "That we recommend to the Woman's Executive Committee of Home Missions the work among people of foreign tongues in the great cities, the mining districts of Pennsylvania, and the West."

A satisfactory plan for such work was not found, however, until 1901. It was then agreed between the Woman's Executive Committee and the presbyterial societies that all contributions made by the latter for work among foreigners must be in excess of regular pledges. In 1902 the first

worker was commissioned to the Slavs in Alleghany Presbytery.

CHRISTIAN SOCIAL SERVICE

In 1920 the Department of Christian Social Service was organized in response to an insistent call, and Miss Lila Bell Acheson, now Mrs. De Witt Wallace, was called as Secretary. Its main activities are conducted through synodical and presbyterial organizations. It also conducts a work at Ellis Island, and takes its share with other denominations in the work among the migrant groups.

In addition the Board through this department is offering scholarships to young women of foreign parentage who wish to prepare for work amongst their own people in this country, and fellowships to American girls who have finished their college course and desire to take a M.A. degree in Religious Education, giving half of their time to academic work and half to field work under competent supervision.

COMMUNITY WORKERS

The second resolution of the General Assembly of 1895 authorized "the Board of Home Missions through the Woman's Executive Committee to commission women other than teachers to do missionary work in connection with the homes of the mountain people of the South, and wherever similar work is demanded." This led to the appointment of Bible readers and field matrons. As a result of their efforts a number of churches and schools have been organized, and the work of the missionaries has been greatly aided. During recent years many community centers have been opened, and there is an increasing call for that form of work.

CHANGE OF NAME AND INCORPORATION

In May, 1897, the name, Woman's Executive Committee, was changed to the Woman's Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A. The relationship of the new Board to the Board of Home Missions remained the same as before the change of name. The following resolution presents the reason for the change:

"That in view of the fact that Home Mission Work which

we represent is co-extensive with the entire United States of America, and that the title of the Woman's Executive Committee of Home Missions is frequently misunderstood as signifying only a local committee in New York, we hereby change the name of our organization, which extends to every Synod and Presbytery in the United States, to the Woman's Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, this change of name not to affect in any respect the scope nor the nature of the work, nor the relations of the organization to the Board of Home Missions nor to the General Assembly."

In 1915, following an action by General Assembly, the Woman's Board became an incorporated body directly related to the Assembly, and not auxiliary to the Board of Home Missions. For the first time the Woman's Board became responsible, not only for raising the funds but for the investment and full administration of its money.

The increasing responsibilities of the Board have made necessary more room than could be spared on the seventh floor of 156 Fifth Avenue; one more move was made and it is now established on the sixth floor, and with a capable body of workers is efficiently administering the large sums which the women of the church give annually to the cause of Home Missions.

LITERATURE

The Literature Department, starting when the Woman's Executive Committee was formed, has kept pace with the growth of the organization. From the beginning it has sent out its leaflets and books in its effort to "make the work known."

Its most widely known publication is the *Year Book of Prayer.* Starting in 1892 as a *Birthday Calendar,* with an edition of fifteen hundred copies, the demand for this little volume, so full of useful information, increased until in 1917 twenty-six thousand copies were sold. In 1918 the Woman's Home and Foreign Boards united in publishing the *Year Book of Prayer for Missions,* the edition of which for 1922 reached fifty-two thousand copies.

In 1903 the Literature Departments of the Woman's

Board and of the Assembly's Board were consolidated. The receipts were then $2,930.00.

In 1915 this consolidation was dissolved on the incorporation of the Woman's Board. At that time the receipts were $8,975.00.

At the present time the receipts have reached over $21,000.00. The Board, however, does not derive any income from this source, as its policy is to give much of its literature free, and to charge for the rest only enough to pay the expenses of publication.

Since 1890 this department has been under the charge of Miss S. Catherine Rue, and its remarkable growth is sufficient commentary on the zeal and ability with which she has conducted its work.

MISSION STUDY

The Woman's Board had increasingly urged the value of the study of missions by its constituency, and so largely had the women of the Church undertaken this study that in 1911 this work was placed in the charge of the Associate Secretary, Mrs. M. J. Gildersleeve, who has served the Board since 1905, and who has organized the present efficient system of Mission Study Classes. After the incorporation of the Board in 1915 the Department of Missionary Education was set up and has developed into a most important part of the work.

Last year 3,715 study groups were reported. There are also more than thirty summer schools of Missions, in which representatives of the Board conduct classes in Missions.

HONORARY MEMBERSHIP

In 1912 the Board established Honorary Memberships, open to those who contribute $100.00 at any one time above their regular pledges. Their service is that of prayer and their motto is—"Intercession, Influence, Increase." They now number about four hundred and every year adds largely to their list. In 1919 the "service pin," which the honorary members wear, was adopted for workers who had been with the Board for thirty years; in 1920 it was decided that

those who had served on the field for twenty-five years should become honorary members of the Board and be entitled to a service pin.

COUNCIL OF WOMEN FOR HOME MISSIONS

In 1908 the Board became a member of the Council of Women for Home Missions, which represents twenty-one denominations and 1,500,000 Christian women in our churches who are organized for Missions and the spread of Christian ideals in our own country.

THE PERSONNEL

During the more than forty years of its existence the Woman's Board has had but three Presidents. The first was Mrs. Ashbel Green, who served the Woman's Executive Committee from 1878 for seven years. She was a woman of firmness of conviction, quick grasp of the situation, kindly and considerate spirit. Under her able administration the new movement increased its scope and influence.

Associated with her as Corresponding Secretary was Mrs. F. E. H. Haines, who had devoted much of her time to Foreign Missions. Her original intention had been to serve in the foreign field, but the plan was abandoned when she married. Her pastor, recognizing her unusual executive ability, urged her to interest herself in the new work for Home Missions. To that end she gave her services till her death in 1886.

In 1885 Mrs. Darwin R. James became President. She was a woman of unusual personality, strong, courageous, full of cheer, and with a vision of the great things that the women of the Church should do for Christ and their country. She was always in the vanguard; when others hesitated to enter new fields her courage never failed. If the need was there and the call came, no difficulties of finance or administration deterred her.

With such a leader it was not surprising that the work increased its scope, and the little organization which commenced by supporting a few schools and sending missionary boxes to needy ministers, began to conduct a service of growing usefulness.

Associated with her at different times in the conduct of the Board had been a number of competent women, whose wise judgment and executive ability fitted them for the responsible duties of Secretary of the Board.

Of the nine who occupied this important position during Mrs. James' presidency, Mrs. F. H. Pierson was perhaps the most widely known amongst the constituency. Because of her longer term of office (1892-1902) she developed a remarkable knowledge of the field, and many of the policies of the Woman's Board originated in her fertile brain. Gifted as a speaker, she was able to influence women in their public gatherings and many new recruits came into line as they listened to her pleas for their country's need.

In 1890, Mrs. M. E. Boyd resigned as Treasurer, after giving her services to the work with great devotion since the organization of the first committee.

Miss S. F. Lincoln was elected to succeed her and filled that office till 1911, when because of ill health she resigned. During those many years, Miss Lincoln rendered great assistance to the Board, and made numerous friends for its work. When some special want appeared on the field Miss Lincoln generally knew of some warm-hearted friend of the cause who was willing to give financial aid, and many hard corners were turned because she knew how to bring together the need and the helper.

These three women, Mrs. James, Mrs. Pierson and Miss Lincoln, for a period of years, represented to the Church the Woman's Executive Committee, but there were many others who bore a prominent part in the work of those years. The long list of officers and members of the Board represents the women in the forefront of the workers who were making possible this effort for Christian missions.

In 1909 when, because of increasing disability, Mrs. James could no longer continue as presiding officer, Mrs. F. S. Bennett was called to the presidency, and since then, except for a short period of ill health, has most ably filled that position. Under her efficient administration the Board has entered on a greatly expanded program, and has increasingly received the favor of the Church. Mrs. Bennett has been associated with the Board in various ways since

1896 and there is no woman in the Church who is more conversant with its mission work.

THE ORGANIZATION

The women of the Presbyterian Church are organized for missions along the line followed by the Church. The Woman's Board of Home Missions is the central organization of the 233,270 members of woman's societies and 196,124 in young people's organizations.

It has two important functions, promotion and field work. On the one hand it distributes information and endeavors to create interest in the minds of the women of the Church. On the other hand it administers the work of the schools and hospitals under its care. The Board is composed of forty-five women, who are elected by the Board, but whose election must be ratified by the General Assembly.

The officers consist of a President, three Vice-Presidents, Recording Secretary, General Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Treasurer, Superintendent of Field Work, Assistant Superintendent of Field Work, Secretary for Missionary Education, Secretary for Young People's Work, Assistant Secretary for Young People's Work, Secretary for Christian Social Service, Editor of the *Home Mission Monthly*, and four Field Secretaries, besides three joint officers with the Woman's Foreign Board as Secretaries for Student Work.

In addition to these are six Vice-Presidents at Large and Advisory Vice-Presidents from every synodical society.

The synodical society is composed of the presbyterial societies within the limits of the synod. There must be at least three presbyterial societies in a synodical society.

The secretaries of the Board confer with synodical officers and through them send their communications to presbyterial officers, who in turn pass them on to the auxiliaries.

A presbyterial society is made up of the local societies of the church within the limits of a presbytery.

The local society, or auxiliary, is composed of the women of the church, who band themselves together for missionary purposes.

Thus the chain is complete, from the Board through

synodical, presbyterial and local societies to the individual woman. The work has been systematically apportioned through the synodical and presbyterial societies to the local societies, which number 5,653.

The efficiency of the organization depends on hundreds of volunteer workers who give unsparingly of their time and strength, and its remarkable growth testifies to their loyalty and zeal. It is largely due to their efforts that the budget of the Board for 1922-23 is one million dollars.

From the side of the Field it is of interest to note the advance of the work. When the sixteen teachers were commissioned in 1877 they went to the little communities in Utah and among the Indians. There were no school buildings, and no teachers' homes. The schools were opened in rented buildings, which were often entirely inadequate. By degrees the Board has acquired much property, and the many fine buildings from Alaska to Porto Rico testify to the deep sense of responsibility that the women of our church feel for the women and children of our exceptional populations.

The Board has no mission to provide schools for secular education only, nor does it undertake schools in communities which are able to provide their own educational facilities. Whenever the community reaches that point the Board turns over its work and moves to a more needy place. With the growth of the public school system many day schools, necessary in earlier times, have been given up. In some cases community workers are continuing the work begun long ago by missionary teachers.

As the Board works largely in localities where barriers of language or race or isolation make difficult the ordinary approach to the people, it has often seemed best to establish a boarding school in which the children may find a home, and where they can receive such care and training as would not be possible in a school which held them for only a few hours each day. For this reason the Board has increasingly concentrated its efforts on schools of that type. Today in many of the schools under the Board the sons and daughters of former pupils are enrolled.

Mrs. Ashbel Green

First President of the Woman's Board—1878-1885

Louisa R.

Mrs. Darwin R. James

President of the Woman's Board from 1885-1909

GROWTH OF WORK

(Chronologically Arranged)

ALASKA

1880 Mission Day School opened in Government Guard House, Sitka.

1882 School building erected under the direction of Dr. Sheldon Jackson.

1884 Home for Girls, with Mrs. A. R. McFarland, Principal, moved from Fort Wrangell to Sitka and a second house built. The united schools formed the beginning of the Sitka Industrial and Training School.

1887 Hospital founded by Mrs. Elliot F. Shepard in connection with Sitka Training School.

1906 Hospital work more definitely confined to the school and put in charge of a trained nurse.

1909 After the death of Dr. Sheldon Jackson in 1909 funds already in hand were increased from many sources.

1911 Six large buildings were completed, thoroughly equipped and carefully adapted to industrial and academic work.

1914 Nancy Craig Cottage built.

1918 Lottie Hapgood Practice Cottage built.

1907 Haines Hospital and Dispensary started.

1907 Work closed owing to the opening of a Government Hospital at Juneau. Building rented to Government for tuberculosis hospital.

1921 Building re-opened as a boarding home for orphan children.

INDIAN FIELD

1820 "Old Dwight," near what is now Missionary Ridge, Georgia, organized as Boarding and Day School for the Cherokees.

1828 Removed to present location. Closed during the Civil War.

1886 Re-opened by Woman's Board.

1895 Boarding School removed to Tahlequah, Okla.

1900 Re-opened as Industrial School, at Marble City, Okla.
1914 Alexander Hall burned.
1915-17 Two new buildings erected.
1918 Boys' Dormitory destroyed by fire. School closed.
1922 School re-opened.

1837 The original Fort Lapwai, Idaho, Mission founded by Rev. H. H. Spalding.
1873 Miss Sue McBeth began her work of training Nez Perce men for the ministry and eldership, continuing until her death in 1893. It has since been carried on by her sister, Miss Kate McBeth.
1893 Lapwai Mission, with other Indian work, transferred from Board of Foreign Missions to Home Board.
1918 Name changed to McBeth Mission in memory of first worker.

1886 Land purchased in Tucson, Arizona, for Boarding School for Pimas and Papagos.
1888 School opened in a new building erected by the Board. Eighty in attendance.
1907 School property sold and new site of 160 acres purchased outside of the town.
1909 School established in new and commodious buildings.
1921 New administration building.

1889 Elm Spring, Oklahoma. Established as Day and Boarding School for the full-blood Cherokees. The first Indian school to make the boarding department self-supporting.
1915 Boarding department closed.
1917 Station closed.
1920 Re-opened as community station.

1893 Wolf Point, Montana. Field Missionary work.
1898 A few children taught in the mission house.
1900 Industrial home built by Woman's Board. Boarding department self-supporting, parents providing food, clothing and fuel.
1908 Boys' Home built.
1915 Plant enlarged and made more efficient.

1899 Neah Bay, Washington. Mission opened for Makeh Indians. "No missionary of any denomination had ever before worked for these Indians of the North Pacific."

1904 North Fork, California. Opened for Mono Indian girls.
1914 Mission chapel and dormitory erected.
1918 Hospital room equipped.
1921 Several new buildings completed.

1910 Ganado, Arizona. Boarding and Day School for Navajo children.
1911 Building for teachers' home and dormitory begun.
1914 Kirkwood Memorial School, Jewett, N. M., transferred to Ganado.
1919 Hospital transferred to Woman's Board by Board of Home Missions.
1919 Good Samaritan Hospital, Indian Wells, transferred to Woman's Board by National Indian Association.
1920 Evangelistic Work at Indian Wells transferred to the Woman's Board from the Board of Home Missions.
1922 Several new buildings completed at Ganado.

1914 San Miguel, Arizona. Day School and Community Station opened.
1919 School opened at Topowa as out-station of San Miguel.

1919 Stotonic, Arizona, Day School opened, taught by a native teacher.

MEXICAN FIELD

1867 Mission Day School started in old adobe building, Santa Fé, under the Board of Domestic Missions. The oldest mission school in New Mexico.
1881 Transferred to the Woman's Executive Committee, and Miss Allison put in charge.

1889-1901 New buildings erected. Boarding and Industrial School started, named for Miss Allison.
1908 Boarding and Day School for boys erected, named for Mrs. James.
1918 Allison and James Schools consolidated.

1880 Agua Negra, New Mexico. Day School opened.
1880 El Rito, New Mexico. Preaching station.
1883 Day School established.

1884 Los Ranchos de Taos. Day School opened by Miss Alice Hyson.
1915 After the death of Miss Hyson the name Alice Hyson Mission was adopted.

1887 El Prado de Taos. Day School opened in adobe building.

1887 Embudo School opened under native teacher, continued two years.
1892 School again opened under American teacher, held in the church.
1910 School building erected. People of Embudo contributed almost one-half of cost in labor and material.

1918 Brooklyn Cottage Hospital erected.

1888 Los Angeles, California. School established for Mexican girls.
1914 New site purchased and building erected.
1915 Name changed to Forsythe Memorial in honor of Mrs. R. J. Forsythe, Presbyterial President.

1896 Menaul School, Albuquerque, New Mexico. Buildings of former Indian School reoccupied as Boarding and Day School for Mexican Boys.
1904 Pierson Hall and superintendent's cottage.
1905 Davidson Pumping Plant.

1908 McSparrin Industrial Plant.
1910 Detention Hospital.
1918 Hart Gymnasium built.
1920-21 Teachers' Home and School Administration Building erected.

1897 San Juan, Colorado. School opened.
1910 Closed, but re-opened the next year.

1900 Chimayo, New Mexico. School opened in small adobe building.
1901 "John Hyson Memorial" chapel school-house erected.

1902 Truchas, New Mexico. Day School opened.
1919 Community House erected.

1902 Trementina, New Mexico. School opened.
1903 Chapel school-house erected.
1915 Small hospital erected.

MORMONS

1875 Wasatch Academy, Mount Pleasant, Utah. Opened as a Day School.
1891 Present academy building erected.
1910-12 Land purchased for further development.
1914 Finks Memorial erected.
1917 Darlington Cottage erected.
1921 Gymnasium and Infirmary, Frances Thompson Memorial.

1877 Monroe, Utah. Day School opened.
1919 School work dropped, community work continued.

1878 New Jersey Academy, Logan, Utah. School started with seven pupils.
1890 New Jersey Academy building erected.
1907 Honeyman Hall Dormitory erected.
1910 The institution becomes distinctively a girls' school.
1916 Property adjoining school bought, building remod-

elled and named Parks Hall, in memory of the first teachers in the school.

1880 St. George, Utah. School work begun. Continued to 1911.
1912 Changed to Community Station.

1881 Gunnison, Utah. School work begun; continued till 1909; is now a mission station, with a community worker.

1906 Ferron, Utah. Day School opened.
1908 Ladd Cottage for teachers erected.
1911 New building for school and chapel completed.
1919 School work dropped, community work carried on.

1907 Panguitch, Utah. Day School opened. Alice C. Patterson chapel school-house erected.
1920 Work changed to community work.

MOUNTAIN FIELD

1879 Laura Sunderland Memorial School, Concord, North Carolina. First Presbyterian Mission School in the Southland established at Whitehall, near Concord.
1893 Laura Sunderland Memorial erected.
1920 New school building completed.

1887 Home Industrial School for Girls, Asheville, North Carolina, opened with forty pupils.
1922 Florence Stephenson Hall built.

1908 Pease House for Little Girls opened as an adjunct to the Home Industrial.

1887 Dorland Institute, Hot Springs, North Carolina. Small school begun.
1888 Small school building erected.
1889 Eighty pupils enrolled. A few girls taken as boarders.

1894 Erection of Dorland Institute, with dormitory for girls.
1900 New school building erected.
1901 "The Willows" Farm School for Boys becomes an adjunct of Dorland.
1918 Bell Institute at Walnut was consolidated with Dorland and the name was changed to Dorland-Bell.

1892 Asheville Normal School, Asheville, North Carolina, opened for the higher education of "Home Industrial" students and other mountain girls.
1903 Memorial chapel erected by Dr. D. Stuart Dodge.

1892 Harlan, Kentucky. Day School opened.
1896 Buildings for Academy and Boarding School for girls erected.
1911 Academy work transferred and building rented to public school authorities. Home retained by Woman's Board for Industrial School for Girls.
1916 Dormitory burned. School closed.
1917 Work transferred to Smith, Kentucky. Community Life School started.
1919 First cottage erected.
1920 Dispensary built. Community house erected.
1921 Second cottage built.

1893 Farm School. Farm of 420 acres, nine miles from Asheville, North Carolina, purchased by Woman's Board.
1894 Farm School for Boys opened with 25 pupils and 3 instructors.
1914 Large school building, containing dormitories and chapel, burned.
1915 Four large, well-equipped buildings erected.
1921 Gymnasium erected.

1895 Pattie C. Stockdale Memorial School, Colcord, West Virginia. Bible Reader began work.
1901 Girls' Home opened to give industrial training.
1903 Boarding and Day School for girls organized.
1906 Home and School building destroyed by fire.

1907 Dedication of new dormitory, "Priscilla Home" and chapel school-house, "Pattie C. Stockdale Memorial."
1911 Enlargement of dormitory to double capacity.

1896 Mission work begun at Buffalo Creek, Kentucky.
1902 Name changed to Cortland, in honor of the Bible reader, Miss Cort.

1899 Vardy, Tennessee. Station opened.
1899 School at Wilhites Valley, Tennessee, the forerunner of that at Juniper.
1904 Day School at Juniper, with two teachers.
1916 School work dropped, but community work continued.

1900 Dry Creek, West Virginia. Station opened.

1904 Brush Creek, West Virginia. Mission opened.

1904 Rocky Fork, Tennessee. Mission Day School opened.
1905-06 Chapel-schoolhouse and teachers' home built.
1915 Changed to community station.

1905 Sycamore, Tennessee. Station opened.

1906 Langdon Memorial School, Mt. Vernon, Kentucky. Buildings transferred to the Board of Home Missions by the Brown Memorial Church, of Baltimore, Md.
1911 School building sold for a public school. Proceeds devoted to enlargement of Langdon Memorial Home, to provide accommodations for an industrial school for girls.

1907 Mossop Boarding School opened.
1908 Enlarged, doubling capacity.
1920 Dormitory burned and school closed.
1921 School moved to Harriman, Tennessee.

1911 Dorothy, West Virginia. Mining town. Community work started.

1916 Travelers Rest, Kentucky. Opened as community work, continuing work begun at Manchester house in 1912.

1916 Osage Iron Works, Missouri. Community work established.

1917 Wooton, Kentucky. Community work established.
1920 Model cottage erected.
1921 Community house completed.

1918 Westminster Mission, Garrard, Kentucky. Community work begun. A continuation of the work at Manchester, which began in 1900.

1918 Montcoal, West Virginia. Community work begun.

1919 Proctor, Missouri. Community work begun. Continuation of work started at Gladstone, 1909, and transferred to Hahatonka, 1914.
1920 Climax Springs, Missouri. Community work begun.

1913 The Laurel Field, North Carolina, with its many stations, transferred to the Board of Home Missions.

Pikeville College, Kentucky. The Board pays the salary of two teachers.

CUBA

1903 Guines. Mission Day School opened.
1911 Land purchased, work begun on the Kate Plumer Bryan Memorial Building for school and teachers' home. The school includes High School work.

1904 Sancti Spiritus. Mission Day School opened.
1921 High School work started.

1904 Nueva Paz. Mission Day School opened.

1918 Cabaiguan. Day School transferred from the Southern Presbyterian Church.

1918 Caibarien. Day School transferred from the Southern Church.

1918 Camajuani. Day School transferred from the Southern Church.

1918 Placetas. Day School transferred from the Southern Church.

1918 Vedado. Day School transferred from the Southern Church.

1921 Cardenas. Large Boarding School, carrying full high school work and preparing students for the University of Havana. The Woman's Board assumed one-half the running expenses in co-operation with Southern Church.

1920 Large new building erected.

PORTO RICO

1900 Aguadilla. Mission Day School opened.

1918 Presbyterian Neighborhood House community work established, including school, day nursery and dispensary.

1919 Purchase of two new buildings.

1901 Mayaguez. Mission school opened on the Playa as a branch of a school established in 1899.

1907 The Playa school becomes the Marina Mission School.

1915 Changed to community work, and is called Marina Neighborhood House.

1922 Large concrete building completed.

1901 Presbyterian Hospital, San Juan. Medical missionary arrives.

1904 Dedication of three buildings.

1906 Two additional buildings erected.

1910 Year's record: 12,262 patients treated and 363 operations.

1917 Hospital enlarged by the building of a thoroughly modern concrete building, splendidly equipped.

1921 Year's record: 37,168 patients treated and 1,140 operations.
29 pupil nurses, 23 other workers.

PROPERTY STATEMENT

	Buildings	Value	Contents	Total Value
Alaska	16	$84,812.50	$19,000.00	$103,812.50
Indians ...	66	503,406.00	54,817.00	558,223.00
Mexicans ..	56	380,593.00	26,057.00	406,650.00
Mormons ..	34	209,593.00	26,256.00	235,849.00
Mountaineer	117	430,175.00	80,772.50	510,947.50
Cuba	1	12,500.00	3,275.00	15,775.00
Porto Rico.	19	221,150.00	29,030.00	250,180.00
	309	$1,842,229.50	$239,207.50	$2,081,437.00

THE OFFICERS WHO HAVE ADMINISTERED THE WORK FROM HEADQUARTERS

Presidents:

Mrs. Ashbel Green 1878-1885
Mrs. Darwin R. James 1885-1909
Mrs. Fred S. Bennett 1909-1923

Corresponding Secretaries:

Mrs. F. E. H. Haines 1878-1886
Mrs. D. M. Miller 1882-1884
Miss F. A. Dyer 1884-1885
Mrs. C. E. Walker 1886-1889
Mrs. D. E. Finks 1886-1892
Miss H. E. Burnet 1889-1890
Mrs. M. E. Boyd 1891-1892
Mrs. A. C. Miller 1891-1894
Mrs. F. H. Pierson 1892-1902
Mrs. Ella Alexander Boole 1902-1909
Miss Julia Fraser 1909-1913
Miss Edith Grier Long 1914-1917
Miss Edna R. Voss 1918-1919
Miss Lucy H. Dawson 1920-

School Secretary Mrs. A. E. Miller 1893

WOMAN'S BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS

Assistant Secretaries:

Mrs. J. F. Pingry.....1897-1903
Miss V. M. White.....1902-1905
Mrs. M. J. Gildersleeve.....1905-1911
Miss Mabel M. Sheibley.....1916-1923

Secretary for Missionary Education:

Mrs. M. J. Gildersleeve.....1911-1923

Publicity Secretary:

Miss Helen Ballard.....1916-1917

Secretaries for Young People's Work:

Miss E. M. Wishard.....1893-1896
Miss M. Katherine Jones.....1896-1898
Miss M. Josephine Petrie.....1898-1923

Assistant Secretaries for Young People's Work:

Miss Alice Carter.....1919-1920
Miss Isabel Scotland.....1920-1921

Secretaries for Christian Social Service:

Mrs. Lila Acheson Wallace.....1920-1922
Miss Christine Wilson.....1922-

Recording Secretaries:

Mrs. J. D. Bedle.....1878-1879
Mrs. S. B. Brownell.....1880-1896
Miss V. M. White.....1898-1903
Mrs. Augustine Sackett.....1903-1916
Miss Emma Jessie Ogg.....1917-

Treasurers:

Mrs. M. E. Boyd.....1878-1890
Mrs. S. F. Lincoln.....1890-1909
Miss V. May White.....1909-1911
Miss Dora M. Fish.....1911-1916
Miss Edna R. Voss.....1916-1918
Miss Mary Wallace Torrence.....1919-1923

Acting Treasurer:

Mr. W. J. McMillen.....1918-1919

Superintendents of Schools (since 1921 known as *Field Work*):

Rev. George F. McAfee.....1893-1905
Rev. Robert M. Craig.....1905-1908
David R. Boyd, Ph.D.....1908-1912
Marshall C. Allaben.....1912-1920
Miss Edna R. Voss.....1920-

Assistant Superintendent of Field Work:

Miss Helen Dingman 1922-

Editors of Magazine:

Mrs. D. E. Finks.....1886-1911
Miss Theodora Finks 1911-1923

Field Secretaries:

In 1903 the Board created the office of Field Secretary. The following have held this position:

Mrs. Flora D. Palmer ?— 1909
Miss Julia Fraser
Mrs. Adelaide I. Aldrich
Mrs. D. E. Wiber
Miss Elizabeth Cameron
Miss Abby H. J. Upham
Mrs. Guy S. Davis
Miss Isabelle Crawford
Miss Helen Streeter
Miss Marie Preston
Miss Mary Hyde
Miss Elizabeth Hamilton

Secretaries for Student Work—Joint Officers with Woman's Board of Foreign Missions:

Mrs. Dwight E. Potter.....1911-1915
Miss Isabel Laughlin 1914-1919
Miss Olga E. Hoff.....1915-1917
Miss Mary Ashby Cheek.....1918-1921
Miss Florence Tyler 1919-
Miss Mary Eliza Clark.....1919-
Miss Rose D. Wilson.....1921-1922

Sec. of Freedmen's Dept. (from Org 1884) —1889
Mrs. Richard H. Allen
" C. C. Coulter 1889 — Oct 1899 after more than 13 yrs.
" Flora D. Palmer Oct, 1899 — 1902
" V. P. Boggs. 1902-08
" A. L. Stork 1908-16
" H. I. Palmer
Ed. of Our Sea & Land ?
Mrs. A. W. Dimock 1903-1909